

## NEW NATIONAL ERA.

All communications for publication in the New National Era must be addressed to Lewis H. Douglass.

Business letters from subscribers and advertisers should be addressed to Frederick Douglass, Jr., Lock Box 51.

This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

For subscribers changing their residence, and desiring to have the New National Era forwarded to them, should be particular in writing so as to state fully the new address, including town, county, and State, as well as the town, county, and State from which the change is to be made. Attention to this will save much trouble.

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874.

## INDUCEMENTS.

Any one sending us \$2.50 will receive the New National Era and Wood's Monthly Magazine for one year, together with a beautiful chromo of the Yosemite Valley, or a fine photograph of either Frederick Douglass, Esq., or Toussaint L'Ouverture, as they may choose. This chromo is a fine copy of a piece of nature's grandest work, and is not presented in the usual limited style—its dimensions, 14x20 makes a picture of very desirable size.

## Rates of Postage.

For the information and convenience of our readers, we publish the following abstract of the postal laws of the United States. We advise our readers to cut this out and preserve it for reference:

Postal cards, one cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the country.

All letters to all parts of the United States, three cents per half ounce.

Local, or "drop" letters, that is for the city or town where deposited, two cents if delivered by carriers, and one cent if there is no carrier system.

For newspapers and magazines, regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers, the following rates per quarter of three months, payable in advance at the office where received:

Dailies.....35 cents.  
Six times a week.....30 "  
Tri-weeklies.....15 "  
Semi-weeklies.....10 "  
Weeklies.....5 "  
Semi-monthlies, not over 4 oz.....6 "  
Monthly, not over 4 oz.....3 "  
Quarterlies, not over 4 oz.....1 "

## Take Notice.

Our friends should be particular in addressing letters to publishers of this paper not to add "AND CITIZEN." It is possible that letters intended for us have fallen into the hands of those whose attempt to destroy the paper has led them into all sorts of annoying capers.

## The Civil Rights Bill.

On Monday last another ineffectual attempt was made to take the Senate Civil Rights Bill from the Speaker's table in the House. The majority of the members of the House are Republicans, and if they really mean to give all citizens of the United States the equal protection of the law they have it in their power to do it. They had that power on Monday last, but they did not exercise it. The Civil Rights Bill is postponed and justice delayed by the votes of the members of Congress who owe their election mainly to colored votes. That much feeling exists among our people because of the dilly-dallying with a measure which is to them one of vital importance is strictly true. That this feeling is one that will be worked upon by denegations to an extent that may impair the success of the Republican party in the Congressional elections this fall is also true.

Colored voters, like white voters, are governed by their interests in casting their ballots. It is the colored man's aim to be secured in his possession of citizenship rights. He votes for such men as he believes will correctly represent him, and, when they accept the platform of principles which induces the colored man to vote for them, the colored voter has a right to expect his so-called representatives to represent him correctly.

When the representative fails to do his duty in behalf of his constituents then some other should be chosen who has a better idea of what he may owe to those who elect him. We, therefore, fully sympathize with that feeling among our colored voters to refuse to vote for the men who have deserted their cause at the exact time when their assistance was needed.

The New York Times chuckles over the defeat of the Civil Rights Bill, and says "that it would have been an advantage to one class without conferring any adequate benefits upon the other." We hold that equal benefit will be conferred on all because all will receive the equal protection of the law. We have no doubt that many white persons would be annoyed by seeing negroes treated as human beings; and we have no doubt that those white men and women in the South who, through no fault of the negro, are the fathers, the brothers and sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins of the negro, will oppose with more bitterness than all others any law that will protect the negro from the brutality of the white man. It is, however, too late in the day to discuss the necessity for the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. There is not a colored man who travels in the South that does not meet with insult and robbery by nearly every railroad corporation in that section. Every colored lady is annoyed, if not grossly insulted, who may be compelled to travel in the South. The Times asserts that there is a "general feeling that enough has been done for the negroes to enable them to take care of themselves, and that in common fairness nothing more should be asked." Negroes are citizens of the United States, and are to-day denied the equal protection of the laws, such protection as the alien editor of the New York Times enjoys, for instance, in public schools or public conveyances and places of amusement. By the way the laws are administered where a proscribed class. Until we are accorded the rights of American citizens to the fullest extent enough has not been done for the negro; and the negro would exhibit a lack of appreciation of the rights and duties of his citizenship were he not to labor for, and insist upon having, all the benefits attaching to the condition of an American citizenship. The negro who has bared his bosom to the storm of insult and bullets in defense of this nation can very justly demand the same protection of law as is accorded, not only to the editor of the Times, who is an alien, but the same that is given to the men who have exhausted every resource to destroy the nation. We are not beggars asking for shelter under the equal protection of the laws. Our race has earned the right to justice and paid for it in blood shed in defense of the Union during the rebellion, and in

blood shed in the struggle that followed the war in the work of reconstruction. The outrages we are compelled to endure to-day are committed under the shadow of law, but they are outrages nevertheless, and we know that our race is right in seeking a redress of grievances. We naturally look to the Republican party for that redress. Does the tone of the leading organ of the Republican party in its cry of halt indicate the design of that party to refuse justice to the negro? Or does the cold shoulder of the party, which is given to journals advocating civil rights, indicate a disposition on the part of the party to abandon the negro to the tender mercy of his enemies? We earnestly hope that the Republican party will be true to its leading principles. We support the Republican party solely because we believe it to be the party of justice, and the enemy of oppression. We have supported it because we believed that it would not forget its professions. The united vote of the colored race has been given to the Republican party because of its professions, a vote that was of no inconsiderable importance in maintaining the party in power. The negro believes in the Republican party, and we do not desire to have his confidence shaken.

The failure of the Judiciary Committee of the House to bring forward the Civil Rights Bill, which does not require a two-thirds vote to get it before that body, is exciting a suspicion among colored men that there is a disposition on the part of party leaders to let the Civil Rights measure die. Why not bring forward the bill now before the Judiciary Committee? That bill may be amended by inserting the Senate bill. Such action would at least show that the charges of trickery being resorted to against the bill have no foundation in fact. Let us hear from the Judiciary Committee.

## Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Lately has a scene been witnessed in the House of Representatives more remarkable and striking for its novelty, than was that presented on Monday last, when the gentleman named above appeared on its floor, and was permitted to speak for himself. Mr. Pinchback's position, as our readers know, is singular in that he comes here from Louisiana, legally accredited both to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, having been first elected by the people of his State as Congressman-at-large, and subsequently elected by the Legislature of his State to a seat in the United States Senate. His case illustrates the old saw that between two stools one is apt to fall to the ground. For neither the House nor the Senate has thus far admitted his claims; though in our judgment he is clearly entitled to a seat in the latter body, and that nothing but the gravest partiality and inconsistency deprives him of his place.

The speech of Mr. Pinchback, on Monday, was deeply tinged with a sense of injustice and the indignity of his double exclusion from the places to which he had been elected. It was in some respects humorous, argumentative and pointed, but it was delivered much less as an appeal than a defiance, and it may be fairly questioned whether that style was most wisely chosen for the occasion, and yet we were compelled to admire the force, manly and independent bearing of Mr. Pinchback as he described his devotion and services to the Republican party, the sacrifices made in its behalf and the sternness with which he apprehended the brand of inconsistency to those who, while upholding the Kellogg government of Louisiana, make an exception against him. His manner might have been more winning and less aggressive, but it was evident that he was smarting under a sense of wrong, and like a brave man as he is, he found it hard to repress his manly indignation. He was not there, he said, to beg for his seat, and there was something like a menace when he said: "If denied my rights here, I will go back to my people in Louisiana, confident of a triumphant reelection." We think now, as we have thought all along, that the Republican party in Congress have made a decided mistake, both upon grounds equitable and political, in the course pursued to this champion of the rights of his people in Louisiana. The idea of putting down a man of Pinchback's ability and determination, backed up as he is by the Republican vote of his State, will be found, as it ought to be found, delusive. The country may keep Gov. Pinchback out of the House and Senate at present, but we warn them that they have not heard the last of this man.

We published in our last issue, the letter of Senator Alcorn, to Frederick Douglass Esq. At the request of a friend of both gentlemen, we republish the letter together with the letter of Mr. Douglass:

## SENATOR ALCON:

My Dear Sir:—I listened to your speech yesterday on the Civil Rights Bill, with a satisfaction larger than I can express. It was wonderfully effective, and its force was not weakened by energetic and skillful attacks made upon it by some of your brother Senators. I am a witness to the truth of your statement of the kind relations which often subsisted between the slaves and their masters. You and I came from opposite classes—you from the master class, and I from the slave—and between us we ought to see the truth, and I think we do see it.

Excuse me for taking up even so much of your time, but I thought I could not do less than to tender you my thanks for the help you rendered the cause of justice and civilization yesterday.

Respectfully, yours,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1874.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 25th inst., in which you are pleased to express satisfaction with my speech on the Civil Rights Bill, was not received by me until yesterday. In reply, I beg to assure you I derive great pleasure in receiving from you this proof of your approbation of my support of the measure. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States leveled the distinction of race heretofore existing in the nation. Our legislation must proceed with strict reference to the text of the Constitution. Let us be logical and we shall be just. Southern men as I am, acquainted with your race as I am, charged with their representation on the floor of the Senate, how else could I have acted? And I may be permitted to add that the course I have pursued is but the response of my heart, and stands approved by my judgment. Thanking you for the friendly spirit of your letter, I am, dear Sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. L. ALCON.

MR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

Washington, D. C.

## Free Trade with Canada.

The people of Canada are making another and more vigorous and determined effort than ever to urge through Congress an act restoring reciprocity, or free trade, with the Dominion. It will be remembered that the act in force until 1860 authorizing a free exchange of products, was repealed for two reasons: one, because it had proved more advantageous to Canada than to ourselves; and the other, because of the open and dangerous aid and comfort they gave the Southern rebels during our civil war.

They were not satisfied with extending to them their sympathy in the most offensive and insulting way possible, but they gave them all practical encouragement in their power, or all they dared to give at any rate. By this course they aroused a sentiment in the United States that demanded the termination of a measure from which they derived the lion's share of the profits. Ever since then they have been clamoring for its restoration, and have enlisted the cooperation of American free trade.

Of course the ground upon which this act is advocated is that it proves far more advantageous to the United States than to Canada. It would have been a little too brazen-faced and shameless, as well as suspicious, for Canadians to appear before Congress and present such an argument in favor of reciprocity.

It is, therefore, necessary for Mr. George Brown and his lobby associates from over the border to use American tools through whom to reach Congress. They found free traders ready to do their work because reciprocity with Canada is the next best thing to free trade with Great Britain. In that case English manufacturers, &c., will only have to send their merchandise to the United States through Canada instead of shipping it directly to New York and other American ports.

We think there can be no stronger reason for believing reciprocity with Canada is far more advantageous and important to Canada than to the United States, than to the persistent, earnest, and expensive efforts Canadians are making to induce Congress to restore it. They are not the kind of people to mistake their own interests, or to expend any time in looking after those of other people. As there can be no doubt that it is a scheme for the benefit of Canada, we are surprised that intelligent, patriotic, and really honest editors should lend their influence in its support, especially one so clear-headed on most subjects as the New York Times. And yet that is one of the most zealous advocates of the measure. In an article published a few days since upon this subject the Times took a strong and vigorous position in behalf of free trade with Canada. In the course of its argument, it says:

"It is now eight years since the reciprocity treaty with Canada was terminated by the action of the United States, and on the articles which, under that treaty, were exchanged free, the United States now imposes an average duty of a little more than twenty per cent. The more important articles formerly free were animals of all kinds, butter and cheese, wool, breadstuffs, grain and flour, vegetables, lumber and timber, coal, gypsum and fish. These are, as will be seen, actual necessities, contributing to the food, clothing and shelter of our people. Why should not receive them from any country that will send them to us at as low a price as we can get them for is something which we confess that, for our part, we are entirely unable to understand."

There are the most substantial reasons, we can tell the Times, why we should not receive free duty, from any country that will supply them cheaper than articles as it enumerates. In general terms, we should not, because it would be an utter violation of the principle that a Government is bound to protect its own citizens and encourage every just and fair measure that will promote their own welfare, and serve to render them independent of all other nations. It would have the positive tendency to break down the whole system of American manufactures, and other branches of industry, by bringing our working classes into direct and ruinous competition with the cheap and degraded labor of other countries. Our country has become great and powerful and independent, and our people have prospered and self-respecting, through the operation of a policy that has given them remunerative employment.

Every horse, or cow, or sheep; every pound of butter, cheese, or wool; every bushel of wheat, corn, or potatoes; every barrel of flour, every ton of hay, every foot of lumber, or ton of coal; every product of the soil, or loam, indeed imported from Canada takes money directly from the pockets of American working men, farmers, and manufacturers for the benefit of foreigners. Suppose they can at first under-sell the American producer, how long will they keep prices down when they have once got possession of our market? Or, suppose they continue to under-sell Americans, is it presumed that in the end the American consumer will be benefited by it, when the result is to inflict a serious blow upon the whole industry of the country? Past experience ought to leave no doubt on this question.

Congress will do well to make haste slowly in yielding to the demands of Canadians, through their American free trade agents. A little reflection must satisfy them that there is something exceedingly suspicious in the pertinacity and anxiety of the Canadians upon this subject of reciprocity. They are not commissioned by the American people to legislate at their importunity for the benefit of a foreign nation.

## Mr. Sumner's Benevolence.

A Mrs. Warner, writing from this city to the New York Independent, relates a story which a colored man told her while riding in the street cars here, which pleasantly illustrates Mr. Sumner's quiet and unostentatious benevolence, and proves that he practiced what he preached in regard to the colored race. She says they struck up an impromptu acquaintance; that during their conversation he told her that Mr. Sumner privately paid his bills at school to let him learn to be a lawyer, and also heard him recite every Sunday in the Greek Testament, to enable him to learn how to teach a Sunday-school class.

## General Conway's Letter.

We publish this week another letter from General Conway on the question of equality in the public schools. The colored people are glad to acknowledge, the services of men, like General Conway, "dare to do right, dare to be true" it matters not how many members of Congress, nor how many professed friends may disappoint them.

Are the black allies of the Republican party to be deceived in the matter of equality before the law?

## Secretary Richardson and his Traders.

"Mr. Richardson has been confirmed by the Senate as judge of the court of claims. Now, gentlemen, prepare your swindles."—Detroit News.

The above embodies the spirit in brief of the relentless crusade waged by the whole "independent" and copperhead, and the self-righteous portion of the Republican press against ex-Secretary of the Treasury—Richardson. Every crime in the calendar has been charged against him, and some of them have boisterously clamored for his impeachment, while others have shamelessly declared their purpose to continue their assault (without regard to truth, of course,) until they had driven him from office.

The paper from which we quote may believe that Mr. Richardson was guilty of swindling and is a corrupt man, and yet everybody acquainted with him knows there has never been a more incorruptible and perfectly honest and upright man filled the position from which he has just retired, and not a dishonest or corrupt act has ever justly been laid at his door.

Even the Committee of Ways and Means who went into the Sanborn Investigation with their minds poisoned against him by these indiscriminate attacks of the press, and who pursued it under this feeling of prejudice, were obliged to report that they found nothing fraudulent or dishonest in his conduct nothing "worthy of stripes."

And the Democrats in the House complained that they did not find some criminal conduct in spite of their failure to prove any guilt upon him. The committee were indeed guilty of three whole months trying to find out what offense the Secretary had committed, but utterly failed. In regard to the Sanborn contract, if he got more than he ought, the Government lost nothing. He got what he did get from many that never would have been collected otherwise.

That is the whole thing in a nutshell. It is not pretended that the Secretary got a dollar, only that he thought half of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars was better to the Government than nothing; so he made a bargain with Sanborn to collect it for fifty per cent., as the law authorizes him to do.

Some of the papers which have joined in this wicked outcry against an honest and faithful public officer, have probably done so innocently, taking the word of the men who had a motive for his ruin, as proof of his guilt. But a majority have been false witnesses, deliberately, intentionally, and maliciously. They were opposed to his appointment, and were resolved from the start to drive him from office. They succeeded in working up so strong a public sentiment against him, and so cripple his usefulness, that the President deemed it best to appoint a man who had not incurred the hatred of so large a portion of the press and politicians of the country. We are not disposed to question the wisdom of the act. On the contrary, no other course seems to have been left. He has shown his confidence in the integrity and ability of Mr. Richardson, by nominating him to the vacancy in the Court of Claims, and he will prove that he deserves it.

If the general sentiment of those who know Mr. Bristow is any proof of the fitness of the act, the President has been exceedingly fortunate in the selection of Mr. Richardson's successor. All admit that he is a man of superior ability and acquisitions, unimpeachable integrity, and sound judgment. We trust, as we think, that he will justify this favorable opinion, but whether he does or not, it won't save him from the attacks of the "independent" copperhead press, unless he proves recreant to his country, his official duties, and especially to his party. And the more he concedes to these denegations the more they will demand of him, and the more malignant and reckless they will be if he fails to give them all they demand.

## Go on the Public Lands.

Why will colored men remain in Georgia, or in any other State, at the mercy of an immoral and powerful majority opposed to their highest interests? Arkansas is the State for the colored man. The following are inducements of which colored men do well to avail themselves. In that State: "All male persons and unmarried females, of lawful age, are entitled under the laws of the Government to a homestead and preemption of land consisting of one hundred and sixty acres each, or three hundred and sixty acres, at a cost of one hundred and eighty dollars for eighty acres; seven dollars for forty acres. Twenty per cent. of the above amounts can be reserved until the expiration of five years, at which time the settler gets his patent from the Government; the title being perfected by an actual residence of five years upon the land. The preemption of one hundred and sixty acres costs one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and a few dollars more for fees. Thus a man can secure his homestead of one hundred and sixty acres at a cost of eighteen dollars, and he then has the privilege of enforcing one hundred and sixty acres more, and the whole three hundred and twenty acres will cost him only some two hundred and fifty dollars. It must be remembered that the land thus secured in Arkansas is as fine as any in the world for the production of grain, fruits, vegetables, or stock raising." We would be glad to be able to chronicle as a fact this season that fifty thousand colored people have left Georgia as dependent laborers for their enemies and have settled in Arkansas upon estates of their own.

## Wm. H. Stowell.

We publish elsewhere a communication from a gentleman living in the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia. We can, and do, endorse as true what our correspondent says of Mr. Stowell. We fully believe that every colored voter will feel it to be a high duty to continue in the highest representative body in our nation, the men who have exerted themselves in efforts to make citizenship all that it should be. Mr. Stowell is one of the men who are battling for equality before the law. He fairly represents his constituents on this vital measure. Unlike Messrs. Smith and Sener, or Senator Lewis, he remembers that black men are citizens, and are to be governed by the same laws as are white citizens. The enemies of the Civil Rights Bill advocate different laws, one for the white race and another for the black race. A superior school for the white race, a proscribed one for the negro; a white man's trial to be conducted by his peers, a negro's by those who hold him guilty because he is black; a fine car or a statue for a cultivated, refined lady if she is white,

a box car or a corner among ruffians for a cultivated, refined lady if she is colored, are defended by the votes of such Virginia Republicans as J. Ambler Smith, J. B. Sener, and Senator Lewis. Hon. W. H. Stowell stands steadfastly true to the principles of the Republican party. Neither the party nor the colored people can afford to lose the services of such men as Mr. Stowell.

## Unwise Economy.

It has been said that there are indications in some of the reformatory acts of one House or the other of Congress and in the tone of a large portion of the reformers outside, that we are in danger of becoming too mean to support a republican form of government. A bill has passed the House of Representatives cutting down the army about one-fourth, whereby it is boasted that seven million of dollars will be saved. The same reform is to be applied to the navy, and the whole civil service of the country, until we shall be left comparatively harmless to resist enemy's aggression, or without sufficient force promptly and economically to perform the duties devolving upon the various Departments of the Government. In regard to the army, we think no sensible, patriotic, intelligent citizen will approve this disposition on the part of Congress to look upon it as a mere police force, to be cut down to the lowest number needed for present use, regardless of what may happen at any moment. Really the army should be a model military establishment—a skeleton which can be filled out to large proportions whenever need arises—a military school for the nation, instead of a mere police force. But Congress usually legislates touching the army and navy upon the theory that, being at peace just now, there never will be any disturbance again; therefore it is safe to discourage officers and men, take from the army its spirit, and leave it so weak that, should a general Indian war, or any other trouble, arise, it will cost the country many times the amount saved by false economy, before the army can be enlarged and put in good condition again.

Arkansas Republicanism.

One of our exchanges very humanely suggests to the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the condition and prospects of republicanism in Arkansas, and the amount of safety to life, liberty, and property that exists since the government has been turned over to the rebels, that they will do well to travel securely guarded, and not carry much money about; for, according to late accounts, whether Arkansas has a "republican form of government" or not, she has very little real government; and robbery and murder are very frequent. Crime naturally follows on the heels of civil war, and the laws cannot well be enforced where the authorities are quarreling as to who shall hold the offices. If Baxter has common sense, his first effort will be to enforce the laws against criminals, letting questions of treason and politics take care of themselves until he has secured peace, order, and security for life and property in the State. The trouble with Baxter, however, is not a want of common sense, but of common honesty. In the first place, he turned traitor to the party which elected him Governor, and now he has turned traitor to the State and its best interests. His object is to create a reign of terror that will effectually silence all opposition to his authority.

## A Blow Intended for the Negro.

The bill requiring an ability to read and write in the English language as a qualification for a juror, was drawn for the gratification of race prejudice, and in the spirit of the law, no-thingness of a few years ago. It is a blow aimed as well at the freedom of the South, as at the German, Frenchman, and Irishman, at the North. This bill has passed the House of Representatives, and was reported to the House by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Democrat of New York. It is believed that Mr. Potter will be the candidate for Governor of the State that cannot be carried by the Democratic party, save by the votes of the very class he would deny the right to sit on juries. We are somewhat astonished at the passage of such a bill by a Republican House of Representatives. The colored people at the South, are by this, placed at the mercy of those who hate them. That there is no necessity for such a change as contemplated by the bill, the evidence of gentlemen competent to judge clearly shows. With the protection afforded by the right to sit on juries, the colored people of the South are educating themselves with reasonable rapidity. Take away that right and an obstacle is placed in the way of their advancement. In another column will be found a letter taken from the Washington Chronicle, and written by C. T. Garland, upon the subject of the reading, and writing qualification for juries.

## In Sympathy with His Cause.

Col. John M. Fleming, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has received letters from Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody fund, endorsing the course pursued by him. Dr. Sears is now at work manfully against the passage of the civil rights bill. (Arkansas Banner, Nashville, Tenn.) Dr. Sears is a doctor of divinity and is angry with God, for making men black, though according to the Bible from which he preaches, all nations are of one blood. Dr. Sears is "working manfully" it should read working in a spirit of diabolical hate against justice and humanity.

## Personal.

J. D. S. Ferrier Esq., a young colored lawyer, left last week, for Vicksburg, Miss., where he goes to practice his profession. Our friends in that city, will do well to cultivate his acquaintance.

Wm. Howard Day, Esq., editor of Our National Progress, paid a flying visit to Washington last week.

Rev. Thomas A. Davis, of the A. M. E. Church, passed through here for the North, on Saturday last.

Hon. John H. Brooks delivered the oration, at the laying of the corner stone of the Iseral M. E. Church.

## [Communicated.]

## Decoration Day at Harmony Cemetery.

On Decoration Day Young People's Christian Association visited Harmony cemetery for the purpose of decorating the grave of their late secretary, D. W. Anderson, who was so well known in this community as pastor of the Nineteenth-street Baptist Church. In this manifestation of love for their departed friend, in whom all had an interest while

living, they were joined by the kinsmen of others who sleep on the same hill-side, so that in point of numbers there was quite a respectable observance of the great national holiday, which was born of the war for the Union, at this home of the dead.

According to previous arrangement suitable exercises were held at the tomb of Rev. D. W. Anderson, led by Charles A. Davis, President of the Association.

Addresses were delivered by Wm. Waring, Rev. Anthony Binga, who at present fills the pulpit left vacant by him whose grave they strewed with flowers.

At the close of these exercises other friends strewed flowers and dropped tears of affection on the graves of husbands, wives, mothers and children, brothers and sisters who now tread the echoes of sorrow.

The grave of Brother Anderson is enclosed by a substantial iron fence, the gift of the Young People's Christian Association. At the head of the grave stands a monument erected by the ladies of the Mite Society connected with the church of which he was pastor. Each side of its base bears an appropriate inscription, while on the front side of shaft, which rises ten or twelve feet, there is inscribed a cross and crown.

There are other monuments in this cemetery, suggestive of the tender love that placed them there; other evidences of affectionate care for the graves of dear ones which are in striking contrast with the general supervision of the place. In this regard there seems to be some neglect, but it may be that these annual visits to this burying-ground on the national holiday, which were begun on Saturday, May 29, may prompt those who have control of the matter, to make Harmony cemetery every way befitting its purpose.

The following letter speaks for itself, and it will, no doubt, have its full effect. The colored people have an eye to their interests and it is well that Congressmen and the Republican party should know it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1874.

Rev. J. C. Napier:

DEAR BROTHER: It is with more than ordinary interest that we are, and have been, watching the action of Congress, and especially the Representatives who owe their election principally to the votes of our people, upon the measures which relate to our rights and accord to us the justice which the Civil Rights Bill is intended to confer, and we desire to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Sener who was elected by our people, seems to be inclined to vote against it, and his sympathy and vote are against the bill, and as the time approaches when the Republican party will select delegates to a convention which will select a candidate for Congress, to be voted for in the coming November election, we deem it our duty to warn the people against his renomination and election, and all persons who favor his renomination.

WM. J. WALKER,

Pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, Washington, D. C.

WM. H. LEE,

Pastor of the Sixth Baptist church, South Washington, D. C.

WM. B. JEFFERSON,

In behalf of the cause of humanity, pastor of the Third Baptist church, Washington, D. C.

JOHN H. BROOKS,

Pastor of the Fifth Baptist church, D. C.

WM. GIBBONS,

Pastor of Zion Baptist church.

J. C. Napier Esq.

The gentlemanly and talented agent of the Revenue Department, Mr. J. C. Napier, was compelled to leave a hotel by a gallant and daring crowd of southern chivalry, a few days ago because, he is a gentleman and—might pass for a colored man. It is true, Mr. Napier claims to have African blood in his veins. It is also true, that he is an educated gentleman, cultivated and refined. We wonder whether Senator Brownlow or Senator Cooper can give a good reason, for driving Mr. Napier, from a hotel.

The following from the Nashville Banner is the story of civilization in Tennessee:

Napier, colored, the recently appointed agent in the Revenue Department, seems to be making up an interesting history of himself in these times of trouble and agitation. He had hardly received his commission, and reported to the Supervisor's office before he went to Memphis. Preferring to go to that city in a sleeping coach he entered one at the Chattanooga depot. When a short distance on the road he was invited by the car set apart for the exclusive use of men. As the excitement in regard to the bill, now pending in Congress, had just spread all over the land, this was considered as an attempt on the part of Napier to break down old customs, and to force at once the privileges contemplated in that measure. But very little was said of it at the time, he having yielded readily to the request. He thought it hard that a government agent should occupy a berth in one of Pullman's palaces. Napier and a white man in the revenue service named Lotz went to Chattanooga Sunday. The former registered at the Reid Hotel, and there sat his dinner with the white guests. He moreover called for a room, and it was granted him. He was so nearly white, in fact, that the clerk failed to detect, at first sight, that his features portrayed the fact that he was "colored" descendant of Ham. But so the clerk found out, on finding it out, told Napier that he could not remain under the roof of that caravansary. Those who had eaten dinner in the same room with Napier, on discovering that the blood of the negro coursed through his veins, became highly enraged, and then indignantly.

This little affair was soon the talk of the town, some using more rather emphatic language regarding the intrusion.

Napier and Lotz subsequently took the 5 P. M. train for Murfreesboro.

On arriving at Murfreesboro they registered at the Willard House as having come from Washington, and went to bed. Not long after, some one in looking over the register, discovered Napier's name, and at once informed the clerk that he had a negro in the house, at which information the clerk was greatly astonished. This fact soon being noised about, a delegation of ten men went to the room occupied by Napier and Lotz, and told them out and down to the depot and told them to run toward Nashville. Both walked down to Lavergne, where, procuring a buggy, they came into the city yesterday near noon.

—Boston "Caste." A gentleman, while stopping in a hotel in that city recently, saw a young lady enter the parlor, and seated herself at the piano, played some beautiful airs. While she was engaged a young man, accompanied by a lady, entered the room, and the latter remarked to her companion something about the exquisite performance of the young musician. "Oh!" replied the gallant, "she is nothing but a Boston school-marm."

The gentleman happened to know this man, who, only a few years previous, came to Boston from the mountain region, and clad in a homespun suit, while his mother and sister were then, and are now, employed in a cotton mill.

SCORCHED LINES.—To restore scorched linen, take two onions, peel and slice them and extract the juice by squeezing or pounding. Then cut up half an ounce of white soap with the onion juice and beat it up with vinegar. Boil this composition well, and spread it when cool over the scorched part of the linen, leaving it to dry thereon. Afterward wash out the linen.

## A Hairbreadth Escape from Going Over Niagara Falls.

Heroic Action of Thomas Conroy.